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Sunshine.

One little head,
Two loving blue eyes,
Shining so brightly,
And blue as the skies,

One little mouth
To hold something to eat,
Two rosy lips
To give kisses so sweet.

Two little ears
To hear all the news;
Two little feet
To wear the new shoes.

Ten little fingers,
Ten little toes,
What they'll be good for
Nobody knows.

One little body
To get in the way,
Two little legs
That travel all day

Two little arms
To hug papa tight,
Then kiss him and wish him
A loving good night.

From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Advance.

NELLIE.

BY LULIE CROCKER.

One cold day in December, very near Christmas, as I was walking along one of the business streets of New York, rather fast, as I was in a hurry to get out of the cold, I heard a voice just behind me crying, "Morning paper, sir? *Herald*, sir? Please buy one!"

I turned around, and what was my surprise on beholding a little girl, in tattered dress and shawl, holding a paper up to me. She could not have been over eight years old. I asked her how much the paper was?

"Four cents, sir," she answered in a sweet voice.

"How is it you are out on so cold a day, little one?"

"Oh I have to, sir, or we would not have bread!"

"Why don't papa get the bread?" I asked.

"Papa is dead," she said, tears filling her eyes; "he died in the war, before he died we were *so* happy," she added, half to herself.

"Where do you live?"

"I live at No. 5 N—— street," was her answer.

"Well, dear, here is some money; I do not wish your paper. Did you say you had a mother?"

"Yes, sir; but she's sick, *I* think, as she is all the time coughing; she says its only a cold. I don't see why it don't get well, then; my colds always do," she said.

"Well, dear, I am in a hurry, and can't stop now, but will try and come to your house soon, to see you and your mamma."

"Oh, sir! if you only would, thank you so much," the child cried.

I started on, and went to my business. I was very busy all day, and by night had almost forgotten the circumstance. It came to my mind again when I was at home. It had grown colder since morning, and I did not like to go out again, but knowing it to be my duty I went. Before going I stopped to the kitchen, and told the story to Sarah, my faithful old servant, (for I was a bachelor, and lived alone, with but one servant). She was all interest, and gave me a basket of nice bread, meat, etc., and even said in rather a doubtful tone she would go with me if I would like to have her; but I said, "No," for I knew how hard it was for her to go out in the cold, for she was not very young.

I reached the house where the little girl lived after a while. It was a dreadful place; the lower part being a liquor shop, and above it there lived two families; the owner of the place lived back of it. As I passed in, the bar-keeper shouted:

"What'll you have to drink, sir?"

"Nothing," I answered; "I wish to see the people who live in this house."

"Which ones?" he asked roughly, for he did not like my not taking anything to drink.

"A little girl and her mother," I believe.

"Oh, Mrs. Detemple, I suppose he means," said a boy standing smoking at the end of the room.

"Well, if that's who you mean, she lives on the top floor," and he led me to a rickety pair of stairs.

When I reached the top floor (which I did with a good deal of trouble) I knocked at the only door I could see, and some one said:

"Come in."

I opened the door, but could see nothing, because of the darkness.

"Who is it?" said a voice I recognized as the one I had heard in the morning.

"I, Mr. Clinton."

Then, as she failed to remember any Mr. Clinton, I said:

"The gentleman who promised to come here to see you."

"Oh, I am so glad; take the chair, and I will light the candle."

I waited until she had lit it before complying with her request to take a chair, as it would be rather inconvenient to find one in the dark; after I was seated, and my little protege was seated on a stool at my feet, looking up in my face with as much confidence as if she had known me always, I glanced around the room. It was scrupulously clean; the bare floor was scrubbed clean and shining; the only window, what panes were in, were polished as bright as hands could polish them. The only furniture was a rough pine table covered with a few broken but clean dishes, the chair I sat on, and the stool the little girl occupied, and an old worn bed. As I glanced at the bed, I was surprised to see some one was lying asleep on it. I had thought myself alone with the little one, but finding I was not, I asked the child if that was her mother?

"Yes sir; poor mamma had to leave her work and go to bed, she was so sick."

At that moment a voice called feebly: "Nellie, Nellie!"

"Yes, mamma," said Nellie, as she went to the bed. "Oh, mamma! the kind gentleman has come."

I rose and went to the bedside.

"How kind of you to come, sir," Mrs. Detemple said.

"Not at all; I'm only doing my duty. You are sick, are you not, ma'am?"

"I fear I am," she said.

"You can never get well here; you must be removed."

"I never expect to get well here or anywhere else, until I go to heaven," said she, very low, so Nellie might not hear.

"Oh yes, I guess you will," I said. "I've brought you a few things to eat. Nellie, you may take them from the basket."

"How good of you," was all the invalid could say, and she sank back exhausted.

We soon had a fire in the little stove, and I made some good strong tea, then gave her something to eat, and told Nellie to help herself, which she did without a second invitation. I then went for a physician. As I passed through the bar-room, the men and women regarded me with much interest, and some of them took off their hats and bowed respectfully. As I reached the door I found a whole rabble of quarreling children. I bestowed upon them a few pennies, at their promising me to stop if I did, for I knew noise must annoy the sick woman. After I'd given these to them they stood gazing after me for a moment; then, as if to show me they intended to do as they promised, they began quarreling with renewed vigor, to find out who the pennies belonged to. I had no time to interfere, as I had to go a long way, and it was late. It was difficult to find a doctor; but, after walking until I was tired, I found one, who, after a deal of grumbling, agreed to accompany me. He said, as soon as he arrived, she had the consumption, and could live but a few days at the most. He left a prescription, and said she had better be removed; then presenting his fee, he went away.

I did all I could that night; then returned home, and told Sarah how I had succeeded. We talked about them for a good while. I, with a man's heedlessness, wanted to bring them at once to my house; but Sarah said "No," but to find first if they were worthy, then move them to a good clean room in some respectable tenement house. So I decided to do that. Next day I went to her, and told her what I had decided to do. She referred me to different gentlemen and ladies, who I knew to be good, responsible persons, and I found her to be worthy, and a Christian. She had once been comfortable, not rich; her husband was a man respected by all; they had been married eight years when he died, this occurring just two years previous. They had hired a neat little house when they were married, his salary being sufficient to pay the rent and comfortably support them, but to lay by nothing. He was assisted by his wife, she doing plain sewing for the ladies she referred me to. After her husband died, by giving up the house and hiring two rooms, she got along very well until she found it necessary to take shop-work, when, having to carry work home in all weathers, she took a heavy cold. This she neglected until she was unable to work steadily, and little Nellie was sent out to sell newspapers to add to their little store. They were compelled to change their abode to poorer and poorer places, until they got to the miserable hovel they were now in, and Mrs. D.'s health became so much worse that the care of the family nearly all came upon little Nellie. I was much affected by learning this history, and went to work immediately to find a house with a good room in for them. I soon found one (or rather two, a room and a bedroom), and had them carefully moved, and then supplied them with everything to make the few remaining days of her life happy.

Sarah visited her, carrying some nice jelly. She came home full of her praises: "Why, she was the *gratefulest* person; she just cried and cried, she was so grateful. She said she thought you the *best* man; dear me, but she talks nice; she's educated. And that little Nellie is just as sweet as a lily; her mamma feels dreadful about a-leavin her. I declare when she said that little creature had sold papers all the cold winter, I felt like crying. Now could we take her and keep her when her mother dies? I'd take care of her; now couldn't we?" she said, coaxingly. I had been so busy caring for them, I had never thought of what was to be done with Nellie after her mother's death, and now there arose a difficulty: How could *I* take her; I, who had been used to quiet all my life, now at my age taking a child! But Nellie seemed a quiet little thing, and I had taken quite a fancy to her. Then Sarah plead so hard and earnestly, I at last agreed to take her, with many misgivings as to what I was to do with her. Sarah was delighted, and would go that very night to tell Mrs. D. of it; she said she could not sleep if she did not. Mrs. Detemple was too much pleased to express her gratitude; so, as Sarah said, "She burst right out crying." After she had relieved her feelings by tears, she thanked me very warmly, saying she could die happy, as she knew Nellie would have a home.

Christmas dawned bright and cold. Every one was happy; no one more so than little Nellie; for I had told her to hang up her stocking on the door outside of her room, as Santa Claus might make her a visit. She at first said "it was of no use, for Santa Claus never came to see her *now*; he used to come, but (with a sigh) not now." I told her to try once more; and she promised to do so. The night before I went out, and took Sarah with me, to buy a Christmas present for Nellie and her mamma. It was new business for me, and I was rather awkward at first; but, with Sarah's help, I managed to get them each something that would please them. For the mother I bought a handsomely bound Bible, and a basket of choice fruit (white grapes and California pears), for Nellie a new bright delaine dress, and a little turban hat, a large wax doll, dressed in a pretty plaid silk walking-dress, with hat, gloves, &c., a complete little lady, enough to delight any one; and a large cornucopia, filled with French candies. Sarah took them, and put Nellie's in her stocking, that is what would go in, laid the remainder on a chair beside it, and took the mother's in and gave them to her. She was very much pleased, and thanked me, through Sarah, again and again.

On the morning at breakfast Sarah, as she poured my coffee, said, "I do wish that little Nellie could come here to dinner; she would be so much company for you; she's a pretty good reader; but I 'spose she can't leave that poor sick mother." "Why, Sarah, you can take them both a nice dinner; that will do as well." So, after a profusion of thanks, she left the room to prepare the dinner. She took it to them about one o'clock, all ready to eat, left it with them, and soon returned. "Oh, sir, do *you* feel happy? *I do*; that dear little creature sat there a-hugging that doll, and a-kissin it, when I went in; and she jumped right up, and cried, 'See what Sany Clos has brought *me*!' then she showed me the hat and dress and candy. Why she was *awful* happy; dear, dear, it did me good to see her! then they was so delighted at the dinner! dear me, sirs!"

The next afternoon, after returning from my office, I made a visit to Nellie and Mrs. Detemple. I found the mother with a bright flush on her cheeks, and was startled with the apparent evidences of the approaching end. I inquired as to how she felt.

"Rather worse, sir. I fear I ate too much of those pears and grapes you were so kind as to send me. The time is very near, sir, when I shall be at rest; only a few more days. I read in that precious bible you sent me, 'Thus saith the Lord, thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel: I am the Lord thy God, which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go.' Oh, how true, sir! the Lord hath led me through trials and joys all my life, not for any goodness of my own, but through his great love for his poor creatures. Now I am going to trust him to lead me over the 'River of Jordan,' and safe in the Father's bosom. I am going very, very soon."

Nellie, who had been a silent listener to what her mother had been saying, now burst into tears, and threw herself passionately into her mother's arms, sobbing:

"Don't say so, mamma. I can't let you go, please don't!"

"Nellie," her mother said, gently, "it is best for me to go; think how much better it is for me to go now than it was a week ago. Now you have a kind earthly friend besides a heavenly one; then you had only God. See how kind he was to give you another friend."

"Yes, mamma, but who will kiss me good-night, and help me say my prayers, when you are gone?" sobbed Nellie.

"Sarah and I will be very kind to you, Nellie," said I.

After somewhat comforting her, and her mother got more calm, I left. Noticing the brightness of her eye, I thought there might be some hopes yet. I could not bear to give her up, for the child's sake, so I went for my own family physician, and he readily accompanied me, but said he was afraid from my description there was no hope. He sounded her lungs, felt her pulse, questioned her as to the length of time she had been ill, first cause of her illness, etc. Leaving something to quiet her nerves, and bidding her be as calm as possible, and take the medicine regularly, he left. I did the same. We walked down stairs silently, and when in the street, I asked:

"How is she, Doctor?"

"Her end's very near—a few hours at most," he answered, solemnly, shaking his head. Then suddenly, "Friend Clinton, there's a place to show your charity. Adopt that little one as your own. She has a lovely, interesting face, and you can well afford it. I would do it if I could."

I told him I had thought of it; in fact had almost decided to do so.

"How would Sarah feel about it?"

"She, poor soul, was the first to suggest it. She never tires of doing good, you know."

We were at the house then, and he bade me good-morning and left me. When I told Sarah she was very much distressed, and wanted to go directly to see the invalid, but I told her she had better not, as she had seen enough for her weak state for one day.

The next morning very early we heard a ring at the door, and Sarah hastened to it. There stood Nellie, with a message that her mother was worse, and desired to see her. She went with Nellie as quickly as possible, while I remained, bidding them send for me if I was needed.

Sarah found Mrs. Detemple on the verge of death. She welcomed her with a sweet smile, and talked of death as quietly as if it had no terrors. She gave Nellie her parting blessing, and with it the bible I had given her. To Sarah she gave her marriage ring (a heavy chased gold one) to keep for Nellie. Then bidding them good-bye, and leaving a blessing and farewell for me, she sank in unconsciousness.

Sarah and Nellie knelt sobbing at the bedside. In a few moments she whispered, "I'm going; good-bye; there he is—my husband, and God!" The heart stopped throbbing, for the angel of death had come, and Nellie was motherless. After procuring suitable help to take care of the remains, Sarah took Nellie by the hand and brought her home.

We will pass over the sad preparation, and simply say the day after we buried Nellie's mother, then came the worst pang of all—the entire separation. Not even the cold remains of her whom Nellie loved was left. For a while she was not to be comforted. She wandered around the house softly, crying and moaning. We were afraid the shock would be too much for her; but, as children's sorrows do not last long, she soon became very happy as my little daughter, for I took her, and educated her, and was never sorry for it.

She is now sixteen—a beautiful, amiable girl; no nonsense about her, but true and lovely in nature as well as looks. There, I hear her voice now in the hall;—"Why, papa, are you not ready? You were to go with me to see that little girl and her blind father, you know."

"O, so I was; but I am writing; just wait a little minute until I close."

I must go with her, I suppose. Another charity; she is ever doing something charitable. Bless her heart, she is as good as she can well be.

I must close now. If anything happens to change the course of our family affairs (for she is almost a young lady), you will hear from me again.

The War Appropriations.

The Secretary of the U. S. Navy sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Under the circumstances of the present emergency I am compelled to ask that a special appropriation be made to cover the expenses of putting the iron-clad and cruise navy of the United States in a condition for immediate and active service. I have taken measures to put every available iron and wooden ship of our navy in a condition for immediate duty. I have ordered all the ships of the various squadrons within reach to rendezvous at Key West. I am enlisting men to supply and fill up the crews of all our vessels. I have accumulated materials, provisions, and supplies for their maintenance and support, and ordnance and ammunition and all the weapons of naval warfare for their use.

"The circumstances which have constrained the Department to this unusual activity and consequent expenditure are known to you and the country. The fact that they occurred during the recess of Congress made it necessary that I should myself assume the responsibility of prompt action, relying upon the wisdom and justice of the people and their representatives for support.

"I have not as yet exceeded the appropriations for the current year, but these measures, with the cost of preparing, transporting, and concentrating everything necessary to carry them out, have already almost exhausted the money of the working bureaus of the departments, and this must be supplied at once if the work is to go on. The cost of putting our iron-clads in service, a work already undertaken, and, in some instances, far advanced, will also require a large appropriation. The amount required to reimburse the bureaus so as to carry them through this year, and also to put all our available monitors in order, will not be less than $4,000,000. If our force is to be increased, or if the powerful double-turreted monitors Miantonomah, Monadnock, and Puritan are to be put in condition for usefulness, at least $1,000,000 more will be required."

A Tidal Wave.

It is well known that the velocity with which a wave moves over the surface of the ocean is, in general, dependent upon the depth of the water at the place over which it is passing at the moment. This principle enabled Professor Bache, in 1854, and more recently Professor Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, to determine with approximate accuracy the average depth of the Pacific Ocean in certain regions.

The earthquake which destroyed the town of Simoda, in Japan, in 1854, was accompanied by an immense sea-wave, which, sweeping over that region, was recorded on the self-registering tide-gauges at San Francisco and San Diego. This wave occupied about nine hours in crossing the Pacific Ocean from west to east; and Professor Bache deduced the mean depth of the water as somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand feet.

The great earthquake of Arica, Peru, which occurred on the 13th of August, 1868, has been recently employed by Mr. Hilgard to make a similar series of calculations. This great sea-wave occupied eleven hours in passing from Arica to San Diego, and twenty-three hours from Arica to Sydney, Australia. Records were also made at ten other points, among which was Kodiak, Alaska. Twelve determinations of the average depth of the Pacific Ocean are thus deduced by Mr. Hilgard, which vary between six thousand and eighteen thousand feet, according to the geographical positions of the stations at which the wave was observed. Mr. Hilgard states that the superior depth of the Pacific Ocean in its eastern equatorial part, which there was otherwise good ground for believing, is made manifest, and that the depth in the northern part also seems to be less than [illegible] make use of the tide-gauge along the shores of the Mediterranean as a recorder of earthquakes, and as a means of further perfecting our knowledge as to the depth of that sea.

Obtaining Judges.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says: "The way to obtain good judges at fairs is to find out the names of the best men for the purpose in all the surrounding country, and notify them of their selection, say a month before the time, inclosing a complimentary admission ticket, with a request that they will at once return it if they decline to serve, and promising payment sufficient for a day's board at a hotel and a little contingencies, if they perform the duty required. This has been adopted at the New York fairs for some years past, and to some of the best judges of horses and cattle they also pay traveling expenses. In this way they find no serious difficulty in obtaining good men for awarding committees."

In Vienna, recently, Professor Hyatt delivered a lecture on mercury, when he exhibited the leg-bone of a man whose death had undoubtedly been hastened by that substance. On striking the table heavily, out fell thousands of little glittering globules of mercury, which rolled about upon the black surface before him, collecting here and there into drops.

The First Steamboat.

Traveling on the Hudson River in 1808

The first steamboat on the Hudson River passed the city of Hudson on the 17th of August, 1807. In the *Hudson Bee*, a newspaper in that city, the following advertisement was published in June, 1808:

STEAMBOAT.

For the Information of the Public.

The Steamboat will leave New York for Albany every Saturday afternoon exactly at 6 o'clock, and will pass

West Point, about 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Newburgh, 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

Poughkeepsie, 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Esopus, 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Red Hook, 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Catskill, 7 o'clock in the evening.

Hudson, 9 o'clock in the evening.

She will leave Albany for New York every Wednesday morning, exactly at 8 o'clock, and pass

Hudson, about 3 in the afternoon.

Esopus, 8 in the evening.

Poughkeepsie, 12 at night.

Newburgh, 4 Thursday morning.

West Point, 7 Thursday morning.

As the time at which the boat may arrive at the different places above mentioned may vary an hour or more or less, according to the advantage or disadvantage of wind and tide, those who wish to come on board will see the necessity of being on the spot an hour before the time. Persons wishing to come on board from any other landing than those here specified, can calculate the time the boat will pass, and be ready on her arrival. Innkeepers or boatmen who bring passengers on board or take them ashore from any part of the river will be allowed one shilling for each person.

PRICES OF PASSAGE—FROM NEW YORK

To West Point	$2 50
Newburgh	3 00
Poughkeepsie	3 50
Esopus	4 00
Red Hook	4 50
Hudson	5 00
Albany	7 00

FROM ALBANY

To Hudson	$2 00
Red Hook	3 00
Esopus	3 50
Poughkeepsie	4 00
Newburgh and West Point	4 50
New York	7 00

All other passengers are to pay at the rate of $1 for every twenty miles, and a half dollar for every meal they may eat.

Children, from 1 to 5 years of age, to pay one-third price, and sleep with the persons under whose care they are.

Young persons, from 5 to 15 years of age, to pay half price, provided they sleep two in a berth, and whole price for each one who requests to occupy a whole berth.

Servants who pay two-thirds price are entitled to a berth; they pay half-price if they do not have berth.

Every person paying full price is allowed 60 pounds of baggage; if less than whole price, 40 pounds. They are to pay at the rate of 3 cents a pound for surplus baggage. Storekeepers who wish to carry light and valuable merchandize can be accomodated on paying 3 cents a pound.

Passengers will breakfast before they come aboard. Dinner will be served up exactly at 1 o'clock; tea, with meats, which is also supper, at 8 in the evening, and breakfast at 9 in the morning. No one has a claim on the steward for victuals at any other time.

The Captain of the Loch Earn.

The Captain of the Loch Earn makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with the steamer Ville du Havre:

After first sighting the steamer, and seeing that she was coming dangerously near, the Captain of the Loch Earn rang the ship's bell, and ported his helm. The helm of the steamer was put to the seaboard, but the steamer came right across the Loch Earn's bow.

The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Earn, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats.

Neither the first French boat nor the second one, which arrived shortly afterward, bringing the first and second Captains of the Ville du Havre, attempted to return, but, in spite of the expostulations of all the crew, who were left on board the Loch Earn, and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the Loch Earn.

The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Earn was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water.

Finally some Englishmen seized, and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crew assisted in the rescue.

The Captain of the Loch Earn considers that the great loss of life resulted from the fact that his vessel drifted such a long distance from the steamer after the collision, before it was possible to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew.

Objected.

An organist, for many years engaged in one of the noted churches of New York city, tells this: A strange man was acting as sexton. An old gentleman who was deaf took his seat in a pew, and produced from his pocket an ear-trumpet of curious shape, and to the dismay of the temporary sexton raised it toward his face. The sexton sprang to his side, and said something in a low voice, whereupon the gentleman endeavored to raise the trumpet to his ear, and was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increasing voice and excitement, he said: "You mustn't, Sir. You mustn't blow that horn in here. If you do, I shall be obliged to put you out!" And the good old man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

Two young ladies at [illegible], O., lately went to a doctor to have [illegible] removed from their ears.

Triple Murder in Boston.

A Husband Kills His Wife, His Daughter and Himself.

It only remains for your correspondent to furnish the details of the murder of the Kimball family, says a Boston letter, as near as they can be obtained. That the details are sufficiently horrible not one of your readers will deny. The family consisted of George U. Kimball, his wife and his step-daughter, the daughter of Mrs. Kimball by a former husband. They resided and kept boarders in a modest-appearing house on the corner of Park and Common streets, Charlestown. It seemed that Mr. Kimball arose at his usual hour in the morning, and, as was his custom, proceeded up stairs about six o'clock to arouse the boarders. Up to this time no noise had been heard in the house, and persons who must have been passing while the terrible deeds were being committed neither heard nor saw anything to attract their attention. At the time he called the boarders one of them remarked that he thought he would lay a while longer, to which Mr. Kimball replied, "You had better come down now."

A few minutes later two of the boarders went down together, and as they stepped to the door of the parlor they discovered Mr. Kimball standing in the sitting room beyond, off of which his chamber opened, in his night dress and with a terrible gash in his throat, from which the blood was streaming, while in his right hand he held an open razor. Mr. Kimball, on seeing his boarders, motioned for them with the razor to keep back, and, not caring to disarm him, they ran speedily out into the street to summon the police. In a short time Officers Green, Webb and Pearson were found, and the five quickly returned to the house. On entering the sitting room a horrible sight met their gaze. Upon the floor, in a pool of blood, lay the unfortunate man. He was not dead, for as Officer Pearson stepped up to him he attempted to get up, at the same time exclaiming, "Damn you get out of here, or I will cut you too!" He then fell back, weak from the loss of blood. Officers Pearson and Webb attempted to stanch the flow of blood, but either one of the three cuts would have proved fatal, and in five minutes after the officers arrived he was dead.

On entering the sitting room the officers noticed that Mrs. Kimball was still in bed, apparently asleep, but, upon investigation, she was found to be dead. There were no marks about her person to show in what manner she had been murdered, except a slight discoloration about the throat. From this it is supposed that she was strangled to death. The body lay in a natural position, with the hands crossed upon the breast, and the orderly appearance of the bedclothes showed that the murderer sprang upon her while she was in a sound sleep, and that she died with scarcely a struggle. A handkerchief covered with bloodstains was found by the bedside, which had evidently been used to gag her and prevent her outcry.

Search was then made for the daughter, a young woman of about seventeen years, and on opening the door to her bedroom, a very small apartment opening out of the parlor, another horrible sight met the officers' gaze, which caused the stoutest heart among them to quail. The body of the girl was found lying across the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the body. From the appearance of the bed it is thought that she was awakened before the deed was accomplished and struggled to save her life, but without avail. This completed the horrible picture, no attempt being made by the murderer to take the life of any of the boarders.

The officers, after learning of the extent of the tragedy, sent for Coroner Bradford, and upon his arrival two notes found by the police upon the centre table were handed to him, which give a clew to the whole affair. The following is a copy of the most important note, which was written upon a piece of letter paper and unstained by blood:

"This troubel was all don by Rindy for telling her somethings that was not true, and my wife scolding every time that I was near her, and to-night when we went to bed She begun again, and fineily my temper got the Best of me. david Nows all about the troubel. I was out thare A short time ago and told Him. rinda is at the bottom of all this.

GEO. U. KIMBALL."

The girl was to be married in the evening. The most merciful verdict of public opinion is that the perpetrator of this horrid crime was insane; yet in his madness. It is not meet that we should speak evil of the dead, and only this can be said, there are strange stories current among the boarders in the house in relation to the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball. He was possessed of a bad temper, and she was unfortunately in the possession of a jealous nature. The "green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on," laid at the bottom of all the family troubles, and although no cause seems to have existed for its creation, still it waxed stronger and stronger until the fatal result already chronicled was reached.

Mrs. Kimball was an unreasonable woman sometimes. Although she was a widow when she took Mr. Kimball for a second husband, she took no advantage of her previous experience in married life, and was intolerant. It is said that the blast of jealousy was fanned by the step-daughter, Miranda Wells. She always cherished an ill-feeling towards Mr. Kimball, and busied herself in carrying stories from one to the other, keeping alive the fire that, if left alone, would have quenched itself. It was thus that what was once a pleasant house was turned into a hell upon earth.

An Ohio youth who desired to wed the object of his affections, had an interview with her paternal ancestor, in which [illegible]

Facts and Fancies.

A gentleman lately refused to celebrate his silver wedding on the ground that he was "not yet reduced to beggary."

A Wabash editor returns thanks for a centipede received by mail from Texas, and says it is the first cent of any kind he had seen in a month.

A couple of Americans were lately expelled from a theatre in Berlin because they chewed up programmes and "shied" them at the heads of actors.

A young lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the "momentous question" is rejected by the object of his choice, [illegible] as in grammar, we always [illegible] we conjugate.

Mrs. Deacon Smith, of Collinsville, Conn., is slowly starving to death from an inflammation of the throat, produced by a fish-bone which lodged there some time ago, and which prevents her taking any nourishment.

There are 120 men residing in 6 counties in California who own [illegible] 000 acres of land. A part of this large area consists of Mexican grants; but much the greatest part has been acquired by scrip, land warrants and cash purchases at almost nominal prices.

Eleven hundred persons own [illegible] acres of land in the State of California. That is an average of nearly 12,000 acres for each person. This area is nearly three-quarters as much as the whole land under cultivation in the great State of Ohio. In Ohio the average size of the farms is 111 acres.

A country postmaster, in making a requisition on the department at Washington for three thousand postal cards, apologizes for the unusually large number ordered by saying: "You may think that this amount of postal cards that I send for are great (our office being small), but I will explain it to you. We want them to advertise for a man that was our town treasurer and absconded."

At a meeting of the Oneida Baptist Association a visiting clergyman, old enough to be gray, but with raven locks and a beard, offered several resolutions touching questions of reform. Dr. Patton, of Utica, said he saw no objection to the adoption of the resolutions, but he wished the one on the use of tobacco might be followed by one deprecating the use of hair dye. The former stood speechless.

The Tricks of Magic.

Professor Hertz, the magician, has lately been giving a series of performances, some of which are as surprising as they are entertaining and amusing. One of them is as follows: A common empty packing box, with a lid hung by iron hinges, is placed upon the stage, and a committee from the audience asked to examine it. They report that it is a firmly made packing box. After a thorough examination, outside and inside, they take a rope and tie it up, passing twice around the ends and sides, passing it through the staples for the two padlocks, and then tie the ends firmly, and seal them with sealing wax. They then envelop the box in a canvas, which covers all six sides, when another rope is added, tied and sealed. Surely the box is safe from any attempt to get into or out of it without removing the ropes!

Professor Hertz's assistant then comes forward with a canvas sack, open at one end. This is examined by the committee and by the audience. It is then placed over the head of the assistant, and tied below his feet and the knots sealed. He is then laid on the box, and the box surrounded by a screen. In two and a half minutes the sack is thrown over the screen, the knots and seals untouched. The screen is instantly removed, and the committee, after examining the seals and finding them unbroken, commence untying the ropes and removing the canvas. The box is opened and the man found inside!

Red River Raft.

The following description shows the difficulties to be overcome in removing the famous Red River Raft:

Logs, roots and snags of every description had been crowded and jammed into a tangled mass, becoming more compact each year as the pressure from above increased. Annual freshets had brought down mud and deposited it in and over this mass until, in places, the raft itself had become entirely covered [illegible] heads," thus being formed. Upon these tow-heads were growing trees, usually willows, three feet and more in circumference.

In addition to the removal of logs by sawing and cutting, blasting powder was used, but it did not prove of any use. Dynamite was then tried, but failed, refusing to explode even with the electrical exploder. At last nitro-glycerine was brought into use, and it also failed to do its work thoroughly. All that remains to be done now is the blowing out of some tow-heads and improving certain points in the channel, which will be accomplished in a few weeks. The obstruction of centuries will then have been removed by the skill and perseverance of Lieutenant Woodruff. The saddest part of the report of this great work is that Lieutenant Woodruff has not lived to finish it, having died of yellow fever at Shreveport, October [illegible]

Man's Life.

Some modern philosopher has given in these eleven lines the summary of life:

[illegible]

The M'Kean Miner.

TERMS—$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1873.

Honesty the Best Policy.

No one will dispute that to refuse or neglect the payment of an honest debt or the fulfillment of a solemn pledge, in an individual, is dishonest. The word or pledge of the Government should certainly be as sacred as that of an individual. It plainly promised the redemption of its Treasury notes at the earliest practicable moment. The circumstances under which they were issued plainly indicated that they were to be redeemed as soon as possible after the close of the war. In March, 1869, an act was passed pledging the public faith to the payment of the bonds in specie, and further declaring that "the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."—Could any pledge be more binding? This act was passed five years ago, and fours years after the close of the war. There has been nothing to interrupt the prosperity or interfere with the finances of the country—There has been no war, hardly even a rumor of war. Has not the "earliest practicable period" arrived, at least for some legislation looking toward a fulfillment of these solemn pledges? A resolution has been introduced into the Senate in favor of Congress taking some definite measures during the present session to redeem this pledge. A portion reads as follows:

And the Committee on Finance is directed to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable such measures as will not only redeem this pledge of the public faith, but will also furnish a currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce."

This is exactly what is wanted: a currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce. There is and can be but one way to get it; that is by making the entire currency of treasury notes redeemable at the Treasury.

Concerning Salaries.

Although we have alway considered the back action principle of the Salary bill passed by Congress last March as improper and unwise, we have never taken much stock in the hue and cry indulged in by certain journals and popularity-seeking politicians. The burden of their refrain for months has been the immorality and corruption of Congressmen. Much of this talk is pure buncombe, and we have little faith in the sincerity or exalted honor of these highminded and virtuous patriots. Ben Butler was not very far from right when he said the other day that Congressmen had been pursued with forty jackass-mud power by the press for their action on the salary question. In view of the continued assaults that they have been subjected to it is no wonder that an avalanche of bills for the repeal of the bill was poured upon the Speaker's desk at the opening of the present session, by the driven-at-bay members who were anxious to place themselves right before their constituents. After spending weeks in useless discussion, criminations and recriminations, a bill reducing the salary from $7,500 to $5,000 was passed by the House. It is to be fervently hoped that the Senate will make a short work of the bill, so that this everlasting, wishy-washy, vital interest to the country may be silenced.

In many counties of this State the emoluments of County Treasurer or sheriff exceeds that of Congressmen, and in some the holding of either of these officers three years is equivalent to a princely fortune. And yet the people of the United States have lashed themselves into a fury because Congressmen have voted themselves $7,500 a year, to the President $50,000, and to the Cabinet officers and Supreme Court Judges $10,000 each. Ten thousand is thought to be too much for the man who manages the finances of the United States, or controls its dealings with foreign nations, yet a larger sum is paid to each of hundreds of petty county officers without a murmur. There is a good deal of truth in the [illegible] of some Congressmen that the clamor against increased salaries is a sham. Not but that we believe that $5,000 is enough for a Representative, but the payment of such large emoluments to inferior officers without serious objection shows that the present outcry is more a matter of blind impulse than of reason.

It is about time that some space in the press should be given to commendation of our Representatives. The people must be getting tired of forever hearing their neighbors and most trusted citizens abused because they have been selected on account of ability and honor to represent them. Congressmen are no doubt human, but we do not believe them to be more corrupt than the majority of their accusers.

What a Pack of Cards Serves For.

The following article is published by request:

A private soldier by the name of Richard Lee was taken before the magistrate of Glasgow for playing cards during divine worship. The account of it is thus given in the English journals.

Sergeants commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the pastor had read the prayer he took the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier having neither Bible nor common prayer book, took out a pack of cards, he laid them out before him; he first looked at one and then at another. The Sergeant of the company saw him, and said: "Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over the constable took Richard prisoner and brought him before the mayor.

"Well," said the mayor, "what have you brought the soldier here for?"

"For playing cards during divine service."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, I hope, sir."

"Very good, if not, I will punish you more than ever man was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march; I have neither bible nor common prayer book—I have nothing but a pack of cards; and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intention."

Then after spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace.

"When I see the ace, it reminds me that there is but one God.

When I see the deuce, it reminds me of the Father and Son.

When I see the tray, it reminds me of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

When I see the four, it reminds me of the four evangelists that preached—Mathew, Mark, Luke and John.

When I see the five, it reminds me of five wise virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise and five were foolish and shut out.

When I see the six, it reminds me that in six days the Lord made the earth.

When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work, and hallowed it.

When I see the eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives.

When I see the nine, it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by our Savior. There were nine out of ten that returned thanks.

When I see the ten, it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on the table of stone.

When I see the king, it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God.

When I see the queen, it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was a wise woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boys' apparel, for King Solomon sent for water for them to wash. The girls washed to the elbows and the boys to the wrists. So King Solomon told by that."

"Well," said the mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"The knave," replied the mayor.

"I will give a description of that too, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"The greatest knave that I ever saw is this constable, who brought me here."

"I do not know," said the mayor, "that he is the greatest knave, but I am convinced that he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots are in a pack of cards, I find three hundred and sixty-five, as many days as there are in a year.

When I count the number of cards in a pack, I find fifty two, the number of weeks in the year, and I find four suits, the number of weeks in a month.

I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in a year, and in counting the tricks, I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter.—So you see, sir, a pack of cards will serve for a bible, almanac, and common prayer book."

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

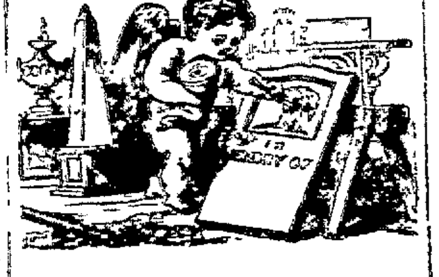
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A D 1872.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and

11—3 6m

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to Dundas Dick about his Sandal Wood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so,** for they contain the **pure Oil** in the **best and cheapest** form.

Dundas, Dick & Co. use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil is sold cheaper** in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days.—From no other medicine can this result be had.

Dick's soft capsules solve the problem, long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft capsules are put up in tin foil and neat boxes thirty in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

General Agency 110 Reade Street, New York.

XI 1—4

CHANGE ENDS!

CHANGE ENDS!

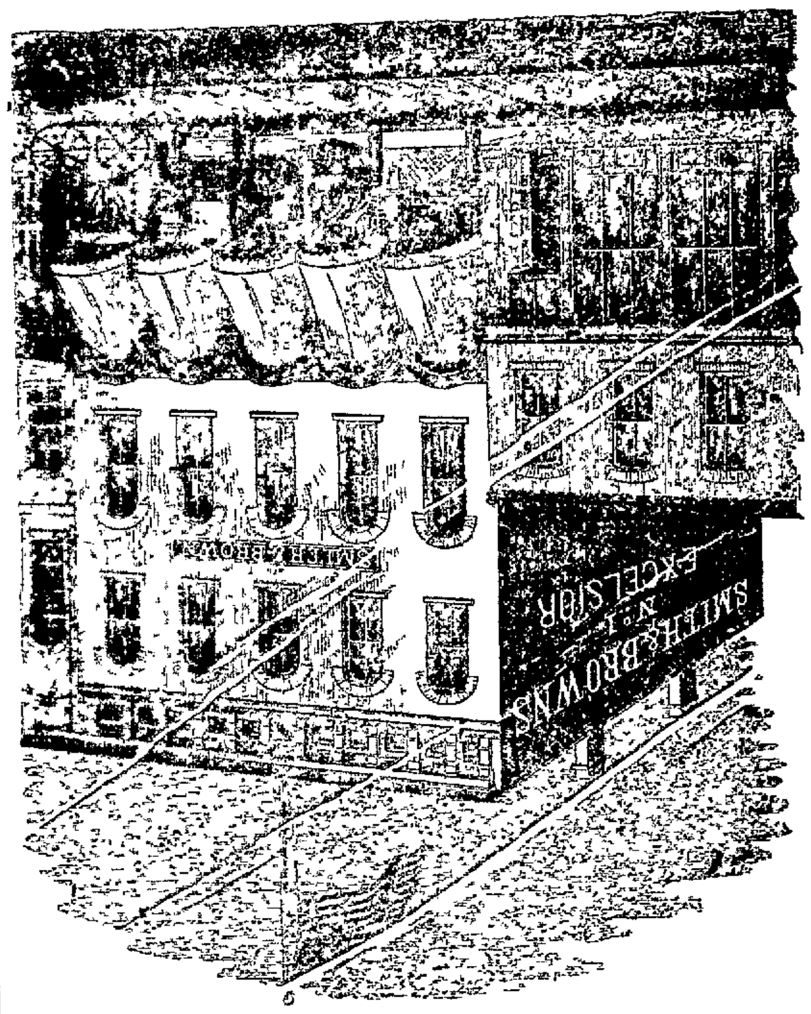
REVERSE THE PAPER, I MEAN,

READ,

REFLECT,

AND

ACT PROMPTLY!



GREAT

REDUCTION!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th INST,

R. O. SMITH,

Olean, N. Y.

Will offer his Entire Stock at prices that will compete successfully with those of the forced sales of any house in the State, not excepting ASSIGNED STOCK, and those being sold by the SHERIFF.

HOW IS THIS?

Our entire stock of CARPETS - - - AT COST

Five Cases Best Standard Prints - - AT 11 CENTS

Two Cases Ginghams at - - - 12 & 15 CENTS

Ten Bales 4-4 Sheetings at from - - 10 TO 12 CENTS.

FURS and BUFFALO ROBES WAY DOWN! DOWN!

Fifty Chests SIX SHILLING TEA for FORTY CENTS

Fifty Barrels "A" COFFEE SUGAR at ELEVEN CENTS

Our customers and the trade generally are requested to call and examine our immense stock at reduced prices.

R. O. SMITH.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING.

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, Olean, N. Y. (Koons' Old Stand.) Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLEAN AD

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY carefully repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y

BUFFALO CARDS.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AN DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AN

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker. Prop'r.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

WANTED A General Agent for McKean Co. to represent the Continental Life Insurance Co. of Hartford Conn. An energetic man can do well by addressing with references.

E. W. [illegible], Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

11 tf

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Business Directory

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating Lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession

H. L McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P & E R R Co

15 FRALEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law Smethport Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdvoint.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting Dressing &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale

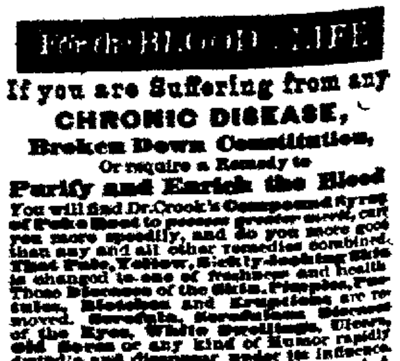
P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial cases and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

W. F. DeGolier,

PRACTICAL JEWELER, and dealer in all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, eye-glasses, silver and plated ware &c. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction



THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO want reliable and energetic Agents in this County. The "VICTOR" is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine with Self setting Needle, best finished & almost perfect machine offered. An increase of over 500 per cent. on sales of 1872 over 1871. For Terms, &c., Address

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.
1227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the BLOOD LIFE

If you are Suffering from any

CHRONIC DISEASE,

Broken Down Constitution,

Or require a Remedy to

Purify and Enrich the Blood

You will find Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root to possess greater merit, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, old Sores or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. What is it? It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any Disease whose real or direct cause is Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Sold by

McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1873.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	1.43 a m
Through Mail	3.56 p m
Local Freight	9 15 a m
Buffalo Local Freight	9.38 a m
Through Freight	12.37 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Accommodation	11.30 a m
Night Express	8 42 p m
Local Freight	2.20 p m
Port Allegany Local	4.15 p m
Through Freight	11.12 p m

— But few more days in this year.

— Shuffle for the new deal—1874.

He has come, and oh, we're so happy!

— Oysters 30 cents per can at Sartwells.

— Lots of jewelry and silverware at M L Armstrongs—and selling off very fast.

— Do not forget the Christmas services this (Thursday) evening at the Court House.

— It is as much as ever whether it is good sleighing or wheeling, or neither one at present writing.

— We are unable to give a report of the School entertainment in this issue, but will speak of it in our next.

— The several gentlemen who have promised to bring us wood on subscription cannot bring it too soon if they hurry.

— The B. N. Y. & P. Railroad company have nearly completed a new round house in Buffalo, capable of accommodating ten locomotives.

The price of oysters is down to the lowest landpan now. At Sartwells' a can of the bivalves can be had for 30 cents, which is certainly low enough.

There was a room with eight corners. In each corner sat a cat, before each cat sat seven other cats, and on each cat's tail sat a cat. How many cats in all?

— The close of court gives to our borough its usual quiet and pacific appearance. If it was not for an occasional suit in Justice court our lawyers would surely rust out before wearing out.

— The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs F. W. Meese were out all Saturday night and came in Sunday morning a few. Judge Williams excused them and let them return to their anxious families.

Candies.—McCoy & Reilly have just put in a select assortment of candies expressly for the holidays. They are not only toothsome, but pleasing to the eye, and just the thing to take the hearts of the little ones.

— We are glad to be able to state that Rev J. L. Rudbridge is out of danger and rapidly recovering. He has been seriously sick, and it is only due to the skill and care of Dr. H. L. Hetter that he has at last got the better of the fever.

Thanks.—Rev and Mrs. J. L. Rudbridge desire us to express their thanks to the friends who contributed to the generous donation of $30 to them last Thursday evening. In the present sickness of Rev. Rudbridge this donation is doubly acceptable.

Quick Work.—We learn by the Journal of the Telegraph that the entire report of the President's Message—comprising 12,325 words was transmitted from Washington to New York on eight wires, occupying an average of fifty nine minutes in its transmission.

— That was quite an exciting case at law before Justice Sartwell on Monday. It was the case of Downey vs Parker, all about the payment or non payment of the use of a horse. Verdict of five dollars for plaintiff

— We have not seen an Elmiranian Democrat in three weeks or more. What has become of it? Has Hackett "failed" again for eight or ten millions? We can get along without it, but would like to see a copy, just to learn what dirty rascality those mean Republicans are up to now.

McCoy & Reilly have the largest and most choice stock of candies and candy toys that was ever brought into this place, and those wishing to purchase anything of that kind for the "little ones" should not buy before looking at their immense assortment.

— The article on the editorial page of our last issue entitled "Sunset, Dewdrop, Butterfly Cat" should have been credited to the Buffalo Express. We make this correction because every one knows we could not for the life of us write so good an article, and we do not wish to astonish our friends without good reason.

Correction.— A mistake was made in our notice of the dance at the Bennett House, in our last week's issue. The dance is to take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31—the night before New Years. As we said before, the accommodations are ample, the arrangements perfect, and the lads and lassies of the county can find no better place to "trip the light fantastic."

Selling at Cost.— T. J. Melvin, surviving partner of the late firm of Parker & Melvin, of Bradford, advertise that from and after the 30th inst. he will sell off their stock of goods at cost, for cash, until the entire stock is closed out. This action is rendered necessary by the recent death of Mr. Parker. A rare chance is thus offered to get good bargains, as nearly all the goods are new, and were bought at the lowest panic prices.

A Good Hotel.—Among the many hotels in the city of Buffalo, we can recommend none more confidently than Bonney's United States, on the Terrace, near Main. Their prices are reasonable, and their table and accommodations cannot be excelled at any hotel in the city. Mr. J. E. Perry, formerly of the Tift House, is the clerk, and the term "gentlemanly clerk," so often misapplied, is by no means a misnomer in his case; it fits him precisely. Stop at the United States when you go to Buffalo, and we will warrant that you will be well taken care of.

Court Proceedings.

A large amount of business was transacted at the last term of Court, although the appearances of the first two or three days indicated the opposite. The following are such of the proceeding as are thot to possess any general interest.

In the case of L B Prosser vs J F Clark, verdict found for the plaintiff in the sum of seventy-two dollars and fourteen cents.

Grand Jury found a true bill against Mike McElwee; plead guilty and fined $12 and costs.

Robert M. Rose sworn and admitted to practice as an attorney at this Court.

Account of estate of Dan'l Kingsbury confirmed.

R W Green indicted and found guilty on charge of keeping a tippling house.

On Petition of S J Rockwell to be set out of school district, Henry Hing, Gardner Barrett, James A. Boud and Otis Irons appointed to view.

True bill found against Leroy Lyman on charges of assault and battery, killing deer out of season, and hunting with dogs. Recognizance accepted for appearance next term

A B Armstrong appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of county officials

Ordered that the Jury Commissioners put three hundred and sixty-five names in the wheel for the ensuing year.

Grand Jury report county buildings in a bad condition, and request Commissioners to attend to the same.

Commonwealth vs F W Meese: Defendant pleads not guilty. Jury unable to agree and discharged by the Court. Bail fixed at one thousand dollars, and Court adjourned to Jan'y 5, 1874, to allow defendant time to secure bail.

Rather Expensive.— We were shown an overcoat the other day that would excite the envy of an inhabitant of Greenland or Kamschatka for warmth and of a Prince for its beauty. It was made of otter skins. Twenty otter laid down their lives and hides to construct this overcoat. The making and trimming of the garment cost $75 and at the present price of otter skins the material is worth $300. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars for an overcoat! But Leroy Lyman thinks he is able to own and wear it, and we know of no one else who has a better right to.

The Lyceum.— Although the majority of the members of the Lyceum were well fagged out by the labors of Court week, and some who were on the programme for exercises were absent, the session of last Saturday evening did not lack in its usual interest. Both chief disputants were absent, yet the question as to the repeal of the Increase of Salary bill was thoroughly and sharply discussed, the majority of sentiment being in favor of the repeal. The programme for next week is as follows.

Select Reading, Joseph Reilly and Mollie Hamlin, Five minute speeches, H. V. Redfield, W. A. Williams and E. R. Train, Essay, Miss Maggie Hollis, News of the week, J. T. Reilly; Chief disputants, H. F. Barbour and G. M. Smith; Question for debate

Resolved, That those voting against the New Constitution voted in support of the best interests of McKean County.

Barbour, affirmative; Smith, negative.

— We were so fortunate last week as to meet with and form the acquaintance of the jolly and gentlemanly editor of the Cameron Press, Mr C. B. Gould. Our impression of the gentleman having been gained principally from the accounts of the Emporium Independent, we at first considered [illegible] poor [illegible] but further acquaintance [illegible] and we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

— Any one having pension, or bounty claim papers to be made out will do well to apply to Myron A. Dodge, of Olean. Mr. Dodge has had much experience in the business and can secure a pension or bounty claim if it is obtainable. He pays particular attention to the collection of back pensions or bounty claims. We know him personally to be a gentleman and that he will give careful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

— The closing examinations of the Smethport Graded School showed a very thorough drill and speaks well for both the scholars and their teachers. Prof. Train and his assistants are in earnest in their work, and seem to have imparted the same spirit to the scholars. Under their care the school is constantly improving and our citizens have reason to be proud of it; and when we have also a school building that we can be proud of we expect to see the Smethport Graded school one of the best academic schools in Northern Pennsylvania.

No Paper Next Week.— The editors, compositors, pressman and devil of the Miner have "struck" and say they must and will have an opportunity to enjoy the holidays like other folks. So there will be no paper next week. Our subscribers can thus realize for one week the unutterable misery those poor wretches who do not take the Miner must suffer all the year 'round, and learn sympathy for them—poor things.

The board of directors of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania railroad company held a meeting Monday evening in the rooms of the city hall commissioners in Power's block, Rochester. Considerable business connected with the road was transacted. Reports were received from various quarters concerning the prospects of the company, which were very encouraging in their character.—Mt Morris Union.

Mr. Robert M. Rose, formerly of Wellsboro, Tioga County, was last week admitted to the practice of law at the Smethport bar. We understand that Mr. Rose assumes the agency of the Bingham Estate in this county, in connection with the practice of law.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Kane, Pa., Dec. 20, 1873.

Ed. Miner.—The article written by me in regard to Mrs. Phillips was not an individual act on my part. I was requested to do so by a number of our citizens who would have pursued a different course had "Josh" signed his own name.

I feel indebted for the kind manner in which he addresses me, and am glad to have him publicly admit that he believes half I have said; I regret I cannot return the compliment, and now I must positively decline any farther correspondence on the subject.

C. A. P.

Olean, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1873

Ed Miner.—Dr. W. H. Reynolds, dentist of this place, is succeeded in the dental business by Dr E. T Nowell, late of Delaware County, N. Y., who has purchased Dr Reynolds' business. Dr Nowell [illegible] [illegible] as a young man [illegible] in his business and perfectly reliable, with uncommon skill and first class implements. All giving him business can rest assured of good work satisfactorily done.

Norman Adams, who for some little time has shown symptoms of insanity, having lately become much worse, it has been found necessary to place him in confinement, which has been done by his family. His malady is supposed to be caused by softening of the brain.

The exhibition given by the pupils of the Graded School, last Friday evening, was largely attended and proved very entertaining, although the class of pupils who participated in it was much younger than usual on former similar occasions; still we could not see but they covered themselves with quite as much glory. We have an excellent school, under the control of Prof. M. S. Moore, ably seconded by a corps of efficient teachers, and it is all the time growing better.

A crowded audience attended the regular bi-monthly Union S. S. Concert, held at the Baptist Church last Sabbath evening. An entertaining and difficult exercise called a "Tribute of Praise," was very ably executed by a bevy of girls, and reflected great credit on the school and on the efficient Superintendent, D. L. Smith, Esq The reports from the different schools showed an average attendance for the last two months at the Methodist school of 114; Presbyterian, 100; and Baptist, 91. The Presbyterian and Methodist school's support mission schools; the former at the Erie depot school house, and the latter at the school house on the Allegany road, about one mile west of town. These Union Concerts are held once in two months at the different churches in succession. The next is to be held at the Presbyterian church.

Obiter Dicta.

The Directors of our Railroad have been at Rochester during the past week asking for an issue of $50,000 worth of bonds to complete the road to Mt. Morris. This would give us direct connection with Rochester, and that city ought not to hesitate to issue the bonds asked for, as it would open up at once trade from this section with that city.—Nunda News.

The sermon on the occasion of the Christmas services of the Episcopal Church at the Court House this evening will take in consideration the question as to whether the Protestant Episcopal Church is Romish or Popish in its character.

The Vote on the New Constitution.—The [illegible] returns from every county excepting McKean have been received at the State Department, and show a majority in favor of the New Constitution of 144,121. In McKean 1043 votes were cast. The majority in favor of the New Constitution [illegible]

At a Regular communication of McKean Lodge No. 383, held at Smethport Pa., Dec. 24th, 1873, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. G. Boyer	W. M.
W. Specht	S. W.
O. D. Gallup	J. W.
L. Rogers	Sec'y.
A. B. Armstrong	Treas.

OLEAN HOUSE.

P. E. Stone & Co., Prop's.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 150 Guests. Barn room for 150 horses.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best barn in Western New York.

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 196 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable,

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

THIS SPACE

IS RESERVED FOR

FOR THE

SMETHPORT GRADED SCHOOL.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son, Proprietors

J. E. Perry, Clerk. (formerly of the Tift House)

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited

Armstrong & Co's Column.

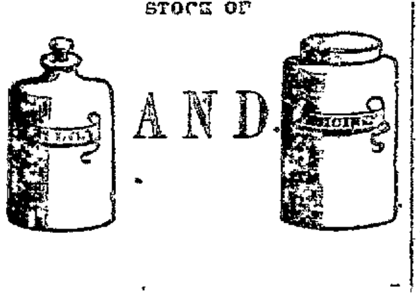
AT THE

DRUG STORE, IN SMETHPORT

CAN BE FOUND

The Largest, and Best selected

STOCK OF



TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

COMBS, BRUSHES,

COSMETICS,

HAIR OILS,

VARNISHES,

COLOGNE,

PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS.

STATIONERY

AND

FANCY GOODS

generally, that was ever brought into Smethport.

CHOICE LIQUORS!

Sold only by Prescription or Thoroughly Medicated

—o—

A Call is Solicited.

—o—

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

—o—

Remember the place—one door west of the Post office in the Block.

A. B. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Smethport, Aug 19, 1871.

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUG STORE")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Breed, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

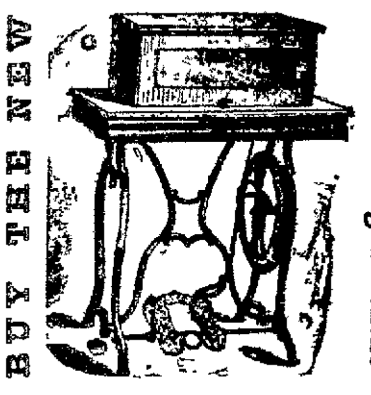
for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

Smethport, Nov. 6. 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."



On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling. I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine calico backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, [Patent backs, various colors and designs]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality.
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine, two color patterns.
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E MAUGER,

106 to 112 Reade Street, New York.

11 4

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

On and after Nov. 2d, 1873, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35, Larrabees 11.30, Port Allegany 11.23, Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p. m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.16, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2 35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.42, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.38, Buffalo 2.50, p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.15, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.38, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent,

J.D, YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Phila	12.55 p. m
"	" Renovo	11.45 p. m
"	arr. at Emporium	1.45 a. m
"	" Buffalo	9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila	10.20 p. m
"	" Renovo	10 15 a. m
"	" Emporium	12.30 p. m
"	" St. Marys	1.27 p. m
"	arr. at Erie	7.40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM.	leaves Renovo	2.15 p. m
"	" Emporium	5.05 p. m
"	" St. Marys	6.01 p. m
"	arr. at Kane	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Buffalo	2.3 p. m
"	" Emporium	8.35 p. m
"	" Renova	10 30 p. m
"	arr. at Phila	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	0.15 a. m
"	" St. Marys	3.30 p. m
"	" Emporium	4 20 p. m
"	" Renovo	7.05 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia	6.00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM.	leaves Kane	7.60 a. m
"	" St Marys	9.24 a. m
"	" Emporium	10.25 a. m
"	arr. at Renova	12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,

n4v11 General Superintendent.

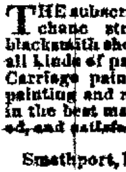
New Paint Shop.

The subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John R. Tylor's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.



Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 26, 1873.

J. E. Olds & Son,

Having made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.

Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical C

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUG

Eaton & Sprague's Column.

COME ON! COME ON!!

EVERYBODY CAN BE SAT

HARDWARE DOWN!

Eaton & Sprague

Have a large stock of Hardware now awaiting the examination of purchasers, and will be sold at the very lowest rates.

Several New Patterns of

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES.

The largest assortment of stoves ever brought into this market; all of which are manufactured by the celebrated firm of

JEWETT & ROOT, of Buffalo

Farmer's AND Mechanic's Tools

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, IRONS OF ALL KINDS, also NAILS OF ALL KINDS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY and all kinds of

SHELF HARDWARE

generally kept in a well [illegible] Hardware Store. [illegible] thing in the line from a [illegible] to a

"TRIPHAMMER"

COPPER, TIN, IRON and SHEET IRON

of every variety [illegible] tured by J. G. Hayes, [illegible] reputation as a [illegible] workman needs no [illegible] mendation.

Repairing and Job [illegible] of all description [illegible]

notice.

Call and [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Housekeeping Department.

SODA CAKE.—Four eggs, one pint sugar, one tea-cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one quart flour, one teaspoonful soda, two cream tartar.

QUINCE PUDDING.—Stew and strain eight quinces. Add half pound sugar, six eggs, a pint of milk or cream. Season or not, as may be preferred. Bake in a dish lined and ornamented with pastry.

KEEPING HONEY.—To keep honey all the year round, let it run through a sieve to separate it from particles of wax, then boil it gently in an earthen vessel, skim off the foam which gathers on top and cool it in jars. After cooling tie them tightly and set them away in a cool cellar.

TREATMENT OF CALICOES.—Calicoes often fade simply because they are improperly washed. To insure their not fading, infuse three gills of salt into four quarts of water; put the calico in while it is hot, and let it remain there until cold. By this means the colors of the goods are made permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

TO MEND CHINA.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris, until the mixture is of a proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the articles cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

TO JAPAN OLD TEA TRAYS.—First clean them thoroughly with soap and water, and a little rottenstone; then dry them by wiping and exposure at the fire. Now get some good copal varnish, mix it with some bronze powder, and apply with a brush to the denuded parts. After which set the tray in an oven at a heat of 212 or 300 degrees until the varnish is dry. Two coats will make it equal to new.

BAKED POTATOES.—Have them nearly of a size, or so carefully graduated that all shall require about the same length of time for cooking. Bake quickly, and yet without burning. Toward the last, watch them very closely, and try them by feeling them through a towel; and as fast as they are done, squeeze them until the skin breaks and lets out the steam; then lay them in a hot dish, cover with a folded towel, and serve as soon as possible.

PRESERVING EGGS.—J. C. Higgins, Delhi Mills, Mich., writes: Dip them in boiling hot water, taking out immediately, then lay them in fresh salt, separate from each other, small end down. To my certain knowledge, eggs that were packed after this plan last summer were as fresh apparently when used in April last as when laid. I know one woman who sold a hundred dozen at one time, during the winter, when they were high, that were put down during the summer in this way; they were all good."

Mice in Orchards.

The *Germantown Telegraph* commends the following way of preventing the ravages of mice among young trees in the orchard:

"There was a great deal said last spring of the injury done to young apple-trees during last winter by mice, and the only remedy that we have yet seen suggested is to stamp the snow firmly around the trees. This is, however, not believed to be a remedy at all, and we doubt if it is of much advantage. But our method is a remedy, and we have tried to impress the fact upon our contemporaries for the past twenty years, but we should say, judging from their ignorance in answering imploring correspondents what they must do to save their trees, that it has received but little attention from many quarters.

"It is simply to bandage up the stems of the tree with any cotton or woolen cloths, if of old muslin with two or three wrappings, letting the bandage go into the ground an inch or two, and six or eight inches above ground, and tie up. This should be renewed every autumn if necessary, until the trees are large enough not to be injured. Those who are in earnest for a remedy will try this and save their trees; but it will be too much trouble for others to devote a couple of hours to this labor annually, and they will rather run the risk with the mice.

"This method will keep out the borer also, as we have stated on several occasions. Rabbits can gnaw, when the snow is deep enough, two feet from the ground, and would require the bandage to be much higher. Tarring would help as a protection, but we have known in many cases the simple bandage to be all-sufficient."

Washing Butter.

A very large majority of butter-makers wash the butter; a minority do not, and claim washing is not only unnecessary, but injurious. Good butter is made by some of each way of thinking—and poor also when washed or unwashed. At a recent meeting of Chautauqua County, N. Y., butter-makers, the President decided the sentiment of the meeting to be in favor of careful washing with the best water to be had. Several speakers thought but little water should be used. One man is reported to have made the extraordinary statement that applying salt freely would answer the purpose of washing, and that butter would dissolve no more salt than it needs.—*Western Farmer.*

Packing for Ice-Houses.

Some substance that will not easily ferment and mold and rot is to be selected for packing for the ice-house. Fresh sawdust, tan-bark, or charcoal dust are the best if they can be procured. The next in usefulness are the chaff from the threshing-machine, finely cut straw or sawdust that has already been used for some season. Fine chips from a planing mill is very good packing. Buckwheat hulls or hemp heads are too easily rotted and fermented to be used for this purpose.

Head us Off.

A correspondent tells of a county [illegible] a rural town, who had a pet calf, which he was training up in the [illegible] the ox; the calf walked around [illegible] under one end of the [illegible]. Mr. Clark held up the other [illegible]

Bazaine's Sentence.

Leaving, meanwhile, the lessons of the trial and condemnation of Marshal Bazaine to speak for themselves, says the New York *Times*, it may be well to explain the grounds on which he was arraigned by the Council of War, which the evidence taken before that council tended to establish, and from which the sentence of death followed as a natural consequence. The military law of France is several centuries old, and remains to-day pretty much in the same form as it had in the age of Louis XIV. It absolutely prohibits the commander of a fortress from negotiating with the enemy; it is equally explicit in forbidding a General to concern himself with politics, and the capitulation of an army is held in all cases to be utterly unjustifiable. These provisions logically follow from the idea of the functions of the Government that the military officer serves, and to whom alone it belongs to enter into negotiations, and to determine the force of political considerations. Under these three heads Bazaine's guilt has been fully established. His offense would have been technically as great had he commanded the least important of the strong places of France. But it is, of course, impossible to regard his crime apart from the fact that he was intrusted with the very key of the destinies of France; that the army under his command was the only fully organized one at the service of the Government, and that, though the surrender at Sedan preceded that of Metz, it was owing to Bazaine's weakness and duplicity that MacMahon was induced to direct his march toward Montmedy, and that two armies fell into the trap prepared for them at Sedan.

If the Emperor and his remaining Generals had not relied upon Bazaine's confident assurance that he could break through the German lines when it became necessary, the crowning disaster of September, 1870, would at least have been deferred, and, as Frenchmen think, altogether averted. Nevertheless, Bazaine's judges, though admitting in evidence such testimony to the gravity of his offense, have doubtless been led to condemn him simply for the breach of the strict letter of the law. It is equally certain that their recommendation to mercy must have been dictated by a regard to the peculiar circumstances under which Bazaine thought himself justified in disobeying that law. His defence was substantially as follows: "Up to Sept 15, I claim to have strictly conformed to both the letter and the spirit of the military law. But after that date there came into existence a state of things equally new, unforeseen, and unprecedented. France had no longer any tangible Government, any central authority; all that was legal had disappeared amid the tide of ruin. The law which I was bound to observe never contemplated such a situation, for it is based on the idea that there is above the General a Government qualified to negotiate and to relieve him from the necessity of concerning himself with politics. I found myself in the position of being my own government, and under these circumstances I could not perform what I considered to be my duty without a technical violation of the law." Sophistical as is a good deal of this, it is natural enough that the *de facto* Government of September should have been viewed by the judges of Bazaine as a Government *de jure* only with some necessary reservations. Their recommendation to mercy can hardly be justified on any other ground, and as President MacMahon is in no danger of failing to see the strength of these recommendations, the life of Bazaine is perfectly safe.

The decision of President MacMahon, of France, in the case of Bazaine is announced. The sentence of death against the Marshal is commuted to twenty years' seclusion. He is to bear the effects of degradation from rank, but will be spared the humiliating ceremony.

Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his counsel, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, and concluding as follows:

> I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong in the eyes of the world the spectacle of such a painful struggle. I request you to take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment. Strong in my conscience which reproaches me with nothing I confidently await the justification which will come with the lapse of time and the subsidence of party passions.

The Conservative press generally approve of the commutation of the sentence. The *Siecle* says it will create a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

Rheumatism.

A correspondent in the *English Mechanic* gives the following remedy for curing rheumatic gout, of which he had long been a sufferer. He insulated his bedstead from the floor, by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical, that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. We are reminded, by this paragraph from our English contemporary, of a patent obtained through this office for a physician some twelve or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bedposts in a similar manner to the above. The patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his glass insulators, but we have not heard from him for some time. We cannot vouch for any merit in the idea, but it is one easily tried; and as no harm can arise from the experiment, we hope some one will test it and give us the result of his experience.

Rid of It.

A contractor who had engaged to remove a rock at the entrance to the New Haven harbor, left a can of nitro-glycerine on a staging of railroad iron, which was demolished by the waves during a storm, and all went to the bottom. The iron being in the way of navigation, the contractor offered one-half of it to any one who would remove it. This offer was accepted by a New York captain. The men engaged in the work were "skittish," especially the diver, for fear of being blown up without a moment's warning. A local paper suggested that it be left where it was, in case any Spanish gunboats should happen to run up the harbor. The [illegible] gelatine [illegible] and an old man, who found it, set it [illegible]

Christmas Cheer.

Roar on, fierce wind from [illegible],
Besiege the roof-tiles, shake the pane,
Bend half to earth the quivering trees,
And plow wild furrows in the main;
You cannot reach our joyance here,
Ensconced in the heart of Christmas cheer.

The Santiago Massacre.

An Eye Witness Graphically Describes Its Horrid Atrocities—Statement of Mr. Collis, of the Bark Morning Star.

About 200 marines formed in line at the landing to receive the captain and the crew of the American steamer Virginius. At nine o'clock they landed from the Spanish war steamer Tornado the captain and 36 of his crew. Each man, excepting the captain, had his arms pinioned behind his back. They were then taken to the office of the captain of the port, where the sentence of death was read to them. They were to die at half-past four that afternoon. The marines then marched up to the door and opened ranks. The crew were then ordered out and fastened together, four abreast. The captain came out, under guard of four soldiers, and took his place at the head of his men. They were marched up to the prison to await the hour of death. During the time the prisoners were landing a guard was placed over the residence of Mr. Schmitt, the American Consul, to prevent him from having any communication with them. At three o'clock he was granted an interview with the captain. At half-past three he left the prison, as the captain wanted to have the last half hour alone. Mr. Schmitt used every means in his power to save them, but only received insults from the Governor.

At half-past three regiments of foot soldiers, numbering about 1,500, marched through the town, followed by a troop of the mounted guard, and formed in line at the place of execution. This is a piece of waste ground (slaughter house) on the outskirts of the town, bounded on one side by a stone wall, eight feet high. In front of this wall the men were to meet their death.

At four o'clock the prisoners were taken from the prison, having their arms fastened behind their backs and irons upon their waists. They formed in line, four deep. Accompanying each four was a Catholic priest. They were then surrounded by 200 marines, and marched at a slow step to the place of death, followed by hundreds of people.

While on the march I had an opportunity of speaking with most of the men. They were in much better spirits than a person would expect. They all stepped out with a bold, manly step, fully believing that before many days America would avenge their wrongs.

When they arrived at the place of execution the doomed men were placed in a line about four feet apart, with their faces to the wall. The marines formed a line, two deep, about 10 feet from the men they were about to murder. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel. The signal being given to fire, a volley of 100 rifles were fired at the 37 men upon their knees 10 feet off. One man only lay dead; that was the Captain. The rest were wounded in the most horrid manner. Up to the time of the firing of the first volley I was not able to get nearer than 200 yards from the prisoners. The moment the volley was fired I jumped over the wall and ran along until I was abreast of the prisoners, and then mounted the wall and witnessed the most cruel murders. The marines had reloaded their rifles and were shooting the wounded men in the mouths, ears and eyes, placing the muzzle of the gun close up to the head and blowing it to atoms.

One man was lightly wounded. Two men stepped up to him; one ran his gun into the man's mouth; the poor man grasped it with both hands. The other put his gun at the man's ear. They both fired together; nothing was left of the head. This kind of work lasted for 20 minutes before the last man was dead. Five dirt carts then came up with 70 men from the chain gang, and the dead were thrown into these conveyances in all shapes. There was not a man of the 36 who were wounded whose head was not blown off from the mouth up. They were buried in a hole. The troops marched back to town to a lively air.

Is this to be the last of it? Is the American government to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to this deepest insult that ever one nation offered to another? Where is the American navy to protect our citizens in foreign lands?

The moment the Consul was allowed to send a dispatch he telegraphed to Jamaica for help to save life. No American war vessel was to be found. An English man-of-war that was laying at Kingston slipped her anchors and flew to the rescue, but too late to save the steamer's crew. How is this to end? Nothing but blood can wipe out this stain. Is the American flag to be trampled upon by a set of cowards on the high seas? That steamer was taken in English waters, 18 miles from Maisi point. The Captain told me so 10 minutes before his death. If the head of the government is going to let this pass without giving them a Yankee shot, I say let the people of the nation arise and avenge the blood of our countrymen, and send the murderers to a coward's grave, and if need be, wipe the Spanish out of existence. I, for one, am ready to return with a rifle that will send terror to the cowards' hearts.

Franklin Tied His Money Up.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in a codicil to his will, left his native town of Boston the sum of one thousand pounds to be lent to the young married artificers upon good security and under certain other conditions. If the plan should be carried out as successfully as he expected, he reckoned that this sum would amount, in one hundred years, to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds. It was his wish, and so expressed in his will, that one hundred thousand pounds should be spent upon public works, "which may then be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever makes living in the town more convenient to the people, and renders it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence." It was also his wish that the remaining thirty-one thousand pounds should again be put upon interest for another hundred years, at the end of which time the whole amount was to be divided between the city and the State. The bequest at the end of the first hundred years may not attain the exact figure he expected, but it is sure to be a large [illegible] in 1890.

Postal Telegraph.

Reasons for Adopting the System—What Congress Should Do in Order to Reduce the Rates on Messages and News.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in his letter to a New York paper, says: "The *Herald* is probably correct in assuming that further reduction in rates will not be made by the companies now doing the telegraph business for some time to come." The Western Union Telegraph Company have adopted some uniformity in their charges within a few years past, and made a few other reductions in their rates, to the great benefit of the public and of the company; but the public are under no obligations to the company for making these reductions; for President Orton, in his annual report, informs his stockholders that they were forced upon them from the competition from opposition companies. The have recently purchased the principal opposition lines, and have reduced their rates so low that the remaining companies are unable to make any money. Now that this great monopoly is free from all fear of competition, they announce that they will make no further concessions in rates.

That the company are able to make further reductions is shown by the facts given in the annual reports. From these it appears that the rates have been reduced nearly one-third in six years, yet the cost of doing the business is so much less, in consequence of its great increase, that the net profits are greater at the lower than at the higher rates. Mr. Orton has so often reiterated the proposition that the expenses increase in nearly as rapid a ratio as the business, and therefore reductions in rates cannot be made, that he has persuaded himself of its truth, and is unable to appreciate the force of the facts which we have given.

Mr. Orton truly says that the telegraph is only in its infancy. The growth of its business is much more rapid than that of the express or post-office, and at the same ratio of increase the number of telegrams that will be annually sent ten years hence is larger than the number of letters sent when the postage was reduced to five cents. The immediate increase in the correspondence that followed upon the use of the five and three cent postage stamp was enormous, rapidly increasing from 50,000,000 to 500,000,000. There will be the same increase in the telegraphic correspondence if the same relative reductions in rates were made for the same causes would operate to produce like effects. The people cannot hope for such reductions from the Western Union Telegraph Company, because there is now no reason to induce it to make them, and because the loss of net revenue from the great reductions in rates necessary to popularize the telegraph would be greater than the saving of expenses on each telegram from the great increase in the business. Such reductions can be made under the postal telegraph system, for that will save nearly one-quarter of the present expenses, and would therefore authorize a reduction in rates of nearly forty per cent., and yet leave a sufficient profit on the greatly increased business.

The Postmaster-General will ask Congress to purchase all existing lines of telegraph, and built the new ones required for the business. The expense of purchasing these lines has been estimated by committees of Congress at from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000. I do not think Congress will feel disposed, in the present condition of our finances, to authorize such expenditure, especially as the object sought can be accomplished without an expense to the government.

The Post-office Department will furnish the offices and the Postal Telegraph Company will transmit the messages at rates fixed by Congress.

If the people desire to have a cheap telegraph, and to have the news furnished to the press at low rates, they must support the postal telegraph system, and urge Congress to pass a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract as he now contracts for the carriage of the mails. If, on the other hand, they desire to perpetuate an overgrown monopoly, which is every day growing more powerful, then let them continue the present system by which a single private corporation controls the telegraphic correspondence of a nation, and has the power to give or withhold news to the press, and to mold public opinion in its own interest. Such a power is too great for any private company to hold, and should be in the hands of the people, to be used only for their benefit.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Newspaper Postage.

There is quite a strange influence operating in Congress, says a Washington correspondent, for a change in the postal laws to restore the free exchange of newspapers and periodicals, and the free transmission of the weekly papers to subscribers in the county of publication. Senator Davis introduced a bill in the Senate for that purpose and favorable action seems very possible. There will also be a strong effort during the session to restore some of the provisions of the franking privilege. The Post-office Committee of the House have determined to report a bill providing for the free transmission through the mails of public documents and the free circulation of newspapers within the counties where they are published.

A NATION OF DYSPEPTICS.—We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With VINEGAR BITTERS and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

Widows who cry most are easiest consoled. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.
[illegible] & Co., 12 Fulton Street, New [illegible]

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides; pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir:—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines. WM. MEAZEL.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.—This medicine has been before the world so long and its virtues have been so thoroughly tested that a commendation of it would seem superfluous. Almost every family in the land has used it, and have had occasion to thank Mr. Davis for giving them in so cheap and convenient a form, such a powerful pain antidote. It is a household remedy. Always keep a bottle of the Pain-Killer in your house.—*Florida Baptist.*

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.—*Com.*

If we can benefit the readers of this paper by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

CONSUMPTION can't kill any person who will
Take HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR when he's ill
Of a cough that no other prescription will still
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.
—*Com.*

PERUVIAN SYRUP gives an iron constitution.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be sure to get the Juniper Tar Soap made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

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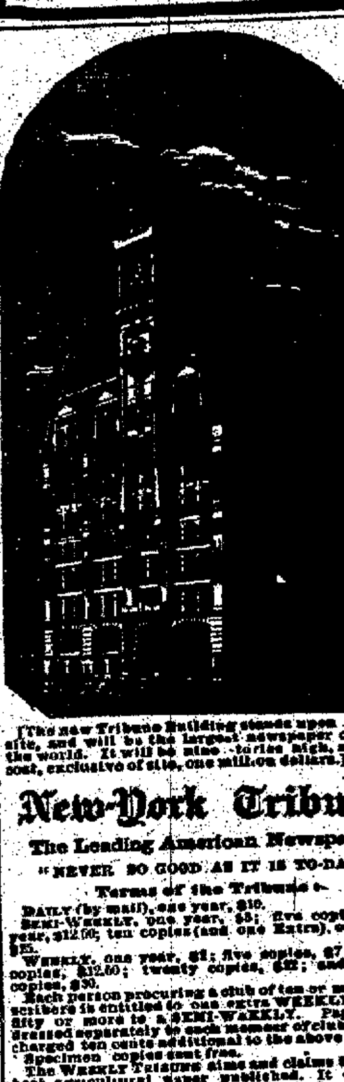

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